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**Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.** a1338

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**CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.**  
**With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1911. 42

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

**CALIBRE 7.63 mm.**  
**With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES**  
**FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.**  
**CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.**  
**Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575**

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1906. 1689

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**AMATEURS CAREFULLY**  
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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1937. 81

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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1691

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12.35 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. .... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. .... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. .... Every 10 minutes.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. .... Every 10 minutes. |  
1.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. .... Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. .... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. .... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. .... Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677-

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HONGKONG, 31st JANUARY 1908.

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Hóngkōng, 27th November, 1907. al384

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 323

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Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. 315

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Hongkong-1st June-1907. 1879

<p><b>NOTICE.</b></p> <p><b>ANY ACCOUNTS</b> due by me to Stores or Traders in the Colony, may be presented for payment on or before <b>MONDAY, the 10th inst.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>T. C. GRAY.</b></p> <p><b>Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.</b></p>	<p><b>ON SALE.</b></p> <p><b>BOUND VOLUMES</b> of the <b>HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS</b>, January to June 1897, with Index. Price \$7.50.</p> <p>On sale at the "<b>HONGKONG DAILY PRESS</b>" Office.</p> <p><b>Hongkong, 28th July 1907.</b></p>
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 Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
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HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers and a visit to the historical and picturesque glory of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong, no steamers (as *Sui Sai An* and *Sui Tui*) daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both sea-centres.

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Seal Capsule (old

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TAWNY, Superior

Quality (old bottled)

Violet Capsule, 25 2.10

## SHERRY:

Per Doz. Per Bottle.

B.-LIGHT DRY, Green

Seal Capsule, \$13.00 \$1.10

C.C.-SOLERA, Red Seal

Capsule, 17.50 1.0

D.-SUPERIOR PALE

DRY, White Seal

Capsule, 19.50 1.65

E.-FINEST PALE

Dry, Natty (old

bottled), Violet

Capsule, 25.00 2.15

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1908

ONE of our evening contemporaries has taken time by the forelock, and dealt with the matter of the forthcoming vacancy on the Legislative Council, to be made when the Hon. Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE takes home leave. We understand that this able representative and thorough business man is timing his departure to take place about two months hence, so there is ample time for His Excellency the Governor to devote to his selection of a worthy successor to the Hon. Mr. OSBORNE. We are anxious to be no less discreet than our contemporary, and must therefore traverse some of the same preliminary ground. It is not necessary to apologise for seeming to trespass on the Governor's prerogative, for His Excellency is quite awake to the fact that the newspapers share in regard for the best interests of the Colony, and has in various ways shown his intention to be of those who "take all men's counsel and reserve judgment." That is to say, His Excellency favours a policy of giving some heed to public wishes, so far as that may comport with his own dignity and responsibility, and is willing to hear suggestions without looking too closely into the question of their possible "presumption." By way, then, merely of suggesting what the public are likely to feel in this connection, we attack the delicate subject of His Excellency's imminent choice of a new Legislative Councillor. As our contemporary has said, without mentioning any names, there is not likely to be any lack of eligible candidates to select from. We would at once explain

that we have not approached, nor been approached by, any one of the gentlemen whose deserts we intend lightly to touch upon in passing. We have simply been absorbing current comments, not made for publication, and giving them what consideration we unaided could. Among the names that have entered into the speculations of local gossip, as deserving His Excellency's consideration, are those of Messrs. D. R. LAW, R. SHEWAN, and A. G. WOOD, each eminent in our commercial community. Mr. SHEWAN would be a very popular choice indeed, and has already enjoyed experience as a doughty champion of the public weal. Mr. WOOD, the Chairman of the local branch of the China Association, is to be commended no less highly, and Mr. LAW as the third of a respected trio of merchants, makes the task of selection so difficult that we are glad it is not our duty to advise His Excellency. There is, of course, the possibility that none of these gentlemen is ambitious for the distinction, but that we have not dared to enquire, as such enquiry would have looked too much like anticipating an invitation that must come from elsewhere. Two other names have been mentioned in our hearing, but as indicative of the public predilections, rather than of official sympathies, we have exhausted the list. With bureaucratic nominations we prefer not to meddle, lest we be misunderstood. It is, however, certain, as our contemporary indicated, that the public would prefer a gentleman of ripe experience, and with assured standing in the Colony, with conspicuous ability beyond any mere fluency of speech, and in whom and for whom it has the utmost confidence and liking. We share our contemporary's confidence that "His Excellency will use the power vested in him with full regard for public opinion," giving it, at least, equal attention to that which is due to the advice of his official staff.

Late last night a report was circulated in the city that an explosion had occurred on board a ship at the Kowloon Docks which resulted in the death of two men.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of January shows that the average maximum temperature was 66.8, the mean 62.0 and the minimum 58.1 degrees. The rainfall for the month was 2.64 inches, while for the month we had 143.2 hours of sunshine.

The Japanese steamer seized by the Chinese authorities near Macao was inadvertently stated in our Saturday's issue to have had on board 15,000 Mausers. The number should have been 1,500. The *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, has been conveyed to Whampoa. The passengers, however, have been released, and were brought to Hongkong on Saturday morning by a revenue cruiser.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council: Ordinance No. 2 of 1908.—An Ordinance to facilitate the admission in evidence of statutes passed by the Legislatures of British possessions and British protectorates, including Cyprus; Ordinance No. 3 of 1908.—An Ordinance to authorize the Royal Fire Insurance Companies from the Register of Companies in certain cases.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st January, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIE AMOUNT IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 4,124,868	3,100,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 16,444,551	11,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited, 349,009	150,000
Total, 20,918,428	14,250,000

The worst earthquake shock since the destruction of Kingston on January 14 last was experienced at Kingston (Jamaica) on January 2. The shock lasted fifteen seconds, and several old buildings which withstood the former upheaval were destroyed. None of the buildings erected since the great earthquake were damaged however. The negroes were panic-stricken for a time. As in the case of the great earthquake, the shock passed from east to west. This was probably a "settling" shock, such as is often experienced after a severe earthquake. It may take place soon after the big upheaval, or may be deferred for some months, as in this case.

## THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement was made last month respecting the future ownership and management of the *Times*:

"Negotiations are in progress whereby it is contemplated that the *Times* newspaper shall be formed into a limited liability company under the proposed chairmanship of Mr. Walter. The newspaper, as heretofore, will be published at Printing House-square.

"The business management will be reorganised by Mr. Arthur Pearson, the proposed managing director.

"The editorial character of the paper will remain unchanged, and it will be conducted, as in the past, on a basis independent of party politics.

"The contemplated arrangements will in all probability require sanction of the Court before they become definitive."

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## FOURTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, February 9th.

The English team are all out in the first innings for 105 runs, of which Hobbs compiled 57. Saunders, the Victorian bowler, took five wickets for 25 runs.

In the second innings Australia's score stands at 49 for the loss of three wickets.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, February 6th.

At the Convocation of Bishops, the Bishop of London in moving a resolution urging the obligation of Great Britain to co-operate with China in restricting the consumption of opium, said, it was a humiliating fact that while the opium dens were closed in the Chinese quarters of Shanghai, they were not closed in the Foreign Settlement.

## PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 6th.

King Manuel has signed decrees restoring the liberty of the Press, and parliamentary immunity to the Administrative Commissions of towns, by which Senhor Franco replaced the Municipalities on their resigning.

## ASIATICS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, February 6th.

At the Convention of Asiatic Exclusion Leagues, which has been opened in Seattle the representative of The American Federation of Labour made an impassioned anti-Japanese speech.

## LATE.

The Convention of the Asiatic Exclusion Leagues at Seattle is ended. The Convention adopted a memorial to Congress demanding the absolute exclusion of Asiatics.

## THE RECENT ASSASSINATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 6th.

Reuter's Agency in Lisbon wires, it is worthy of note that the greatest regrets are everywhere expressed for the Crown Prince, and none for the King. Public mourning is of the sparsest description.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 6th.

Vice-Admiral Touchard has been appointed French Minister to St. Petersburg, Mr. Bompard having asked to be withdrawn, finding himself no longer a persona grata.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, February 7th.

During a debate in the House of Lords on the Anglo-Russian Convention, Lord Curzon said the fairness of the bargain was doubtful in respect to Afghanistan, bad in respect to Tibet, and worse in respect to Persia; the allocation of the Russian sphere was unjustifiable, economically and geographically. In regard to Chumbi, the treaty was an absolute surrender and almost a humiliation, and British preponderance in Tibet which was assured, is now sacrificed. Lord Fitzmaurice said that, frankly, the Government was in favour of reducing their engagements in Tibet to a minimum, and withdrawing from the policy of adventure.

## PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

LONDON, February 7th.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons said that our assent to the immunity of private property at sea would encourage the Powers to make war on us, with little risk to themselves.

## ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

SWISS PROFESSOR'S DASH FOR LIBERTY.

M. Maurice G-bri, a young Swiss professor of French in Russia, who, as an alleged political offender, was banished to Siberia for life, was lucky enough to make his escape while on the way to his living tomb, and has just returned to his father's house at Morges, in the Canton of Vaud, after many exciting adventures (January 3rd).

M. G-bri and other prisoners were marching from Krasnoyarsk to the penal settlement in September last and with two others made a dash for liberty while the majority of the guards were drinking. The three fugitives separated at once, so as to make pursuit more difficult.

After wandering for a long time and after encountering many adventures and suffering greatly from hunger and exposure, M. G-bri reached Vladivostok in safety. Thence he crossed to Japan, and telegraphed home for money to his parents to Switzerland. He sailed on the Tonkin of the Messageries Maritimes Line, and like the wandering hero of romance, reached home unexpectedly on Christmas Eve, though the fact of his return has only just become known.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MURRAY STEWART AND THE "DAILY PRESS"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

Hongkong, 7th February 1908.

Sir,—I imagined that in your leader of the 1st instant you were endeavouring to provide yourself with a loophole of escape from the consequences of certain references to the Shanghai Branch of the China Association which were commented on at the recent meeting of the Local Branch.

I did not gather that the intention of your remarks was to provide a loophole for me, and I was therefore surprised to read a paragraph in yesterday's issue stating that such was the case. I am unable to utilize for the purposes intended the opening made, but I avail myself of it to say that your explanation of the obvious in connection with the epithet "monkey-olique" as applied to a section of the Shanghai Committee does not appear to me to excuse it.

You complain of the isolation of the word. I therefore quote the whole sentence: "This has not only led him (Mr. Gundry) to write a letter, instigated by the Shanghai Branch, which has since been widely characterised as un-English and unfair, but has made him figure as the ebullient snatcher for a monkey-olique in Shanghai which, as we plainly suggested in our issue of the 6th January, cannot claim, in its campaign against 'Sir Robert Braden, that all its motives are 'absolutely above suspicion of self-interest and 'unwarrantable bias'."

This passage appears to me to offend against those canons of good taste which are usually observed in discussing public matters. At any rate it makes this evident. I did not misquote. I did not misrepresent. I did draw attention to an unseemly term actually used and I took exception to the use of it. I referred to it as being, in my opinion, an example of unmanly controversy. To that opinion I adhere.—Yours etc.,

M. STEWART.

[We should have been quite content to let Mr. Murray Stewart's letter speak for itself, but for four words in it. He says "I did not misrepresent." At the China Association meeting at Hongkong he is reported to have said:

"I have witnessed with regret more than one departure from the traditions of sober criticism and manly controversy which formerly characterised that paper. The worst instance occurred yesterday in describing the Committee of the Shanghai Branch as a 'monkey-olique'."

That was misrepresentation, though perhaps not misquotation. Those of his hearers who might not have read the article would understand that we had descended to vulgar abuse, to mere pointless vituperation. Supposing we had written, apropos the conduct of some person, "he is a foolish man when he does so-and-so." It would be misrepresentation merely to tell a public meeting that the article contained the words, "he is a foolish man." We are not troubled because Mr. Murray Stewart's notion of good taste differs with our own, but we do shrink from the accusation of having said anything without a point. In the sense that a few men at Shanghai made Mr. Gundry their "outcast," they were a "monkey-olique"—in that sense and no other. It may not be to Mr. Murray Stewart's good taste, but it is true, it is to the point, and we to that opinion adhere.—Ed.]

## ALTERATIONS IN ROAD NAMES.

The following alterations in the names of roads in the hill district are notified in the current Gazette:—

## EXISTING NAME.

According to Chapman's Street I see.

That portion of Plantation Road near its junction with Chamberlain Road near the entrance to the Peak Hospital and its junction with Mount Gough Road at the Peak Club.—New name: Plunkett's Road.

The portion of Mount Gough Road between the last named junction and the junction of Chamberlain and Mount Kellett Roads.—New name: Plunkett's Road.

The remaining portion of Mount Gough Road extending from the last named junction past the Peak Church to its junction with Plantation Road.—New name: Gough Hill Road.

Magazine Gap Road (i.e., the road from Mount Gough Road past Military Sanitarium to Magazine Gap).—New name: Craiginn Road.

Magazine Gap (i.e., the road between Magazine and Wanchai Gaps).—New name: Coombe Road.

The road extending from Bowen Road to Magazine Gap and the road termed Magazine Gap East Road.—New name: Magazine Gap Road.

## THE SHAH AND HIS PARLIAMENT.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ACTION.

The following telegram was received at St. Petersburg from Teheran on Jan. 6th:—

"At yesterday's sitting of the Parliament the text of the appeal was read which was recently addressed by Parliament to the foreign Legations for their moral support, as well as the answers of the Russian and British representatives. The latter said that they would remind the Shah of his promise strictly to uphold the Constitution. The reading of the two replies to the appeal gave rise to the greatest enthusiasm.

"Sad-ed-Dowleh, the former Premier, has returned from exile, together with his brother, who has been appointed Governor of Kermanshah and Kurdistan.

"A force of 113 fully-armed Persian Cossacks left the capital to-day for Urmia."

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE V. M.C.C. "A."

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, and ended in a easy win for the home team. Only five members of the "A" team put in an appearance, and when they were put out for a total of 48 runs, the visiting team's innings was declared closed. The Civil Service then went in and compiled 59 runs for the loss of two wickets.

## POLICE V. CIVIL SERVICE "A."

Played at Happy Valley on Saturday this match ended in a win for the Civil Service by 17 runs. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE:—

A. Wheel, b. Bell, 3

B. Robson, c. Withers, b. Bell, 18

G. Hogarth, b. Bell, 3

J. McKay, c. Parr, b. Taylor, 3

C. Parkinson, c. Withers, b. Taylor, 2

W. H. Kelly, c. Parr, b. Taylor, 2

F. Bacon, not out, 20

W. J. Galt, b. Taylor, 0

W. H. Smith, c. Parr, b. Taylor, 2

G. Gibson, b. Taylor, 0

A. Hurlaw, b. Taylor, 0

Extras, 3

Total, 69

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Bell, 8 1 36 3

Taylor, 7.5 0 33 7

POLICE:—

Davis, b. Hogarth, 4

Walt, c. Bacon, b. McKay, 2

McLennan, b. Hogarth, 0

Bally, c. Parkinson, b. Hogarth, 13

Withers, b. McKay, c. Hogarth, 13

Taylor, b. McKay, 0

Glendonning, c. Hogarth, b. McKay, 0

Parr, b. McKay, 17

Fox, run out, 0

Garner, c. Hogarth, b. McKay, 0

O'Sullivan, not out, 4

Extras, 4

Total, 52

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

McKay, 5.5 0 29 6

Hogarth, 5 0 19 3

## CRAIGINGOWER V. TELEGRAPHISTS.

This match was played on the Naval Ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for Craigingower. Scores:—

TELEGRAPHISTS:—

R. B. Beattie, run out, 3

R. L. Wright, not out, 18

W. A. Powell, b. Lammert, 6

L. J. Wishart, b. Pestonji, 1

A. H. Young, run out, 1

P. D. Woods, b. Pestonji, 3

G. W. J. Foster, c. a. b. Pestonji, 2

P. Linton, b. Pestonji, 2

C. B. Shields, run out, 3

J. B. Wishart, c. Bass, b. Pestonji, 1

C. B. Franklin, c. Haddock, b. Pestonji, 2

Extras, 9

Total, 48

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Pestonji, 14 5 21 0

L. E. Lammert, 13 3 16 1

CRAIGINGOWER:—

E. Irving, c. Wright, b. Peake, 19

H. L. Manroger, b. Peake, 3

J. D. Kimbaird, b. Peake, 2

A. O. Brown, c. Linton, b. Peake, 0

G. Evans, b. Wishart, b. Shields, 3

G. A. Haddock, c. a. b. Shields, 50

Dr. F. H. Kew, b. Shields, 1

L. A. Rose, run out, 15

R. Bass, not out, 4

E. Pestonji, c. J. Wishart, b. W. Wright, 1

L. E. Lammert, did not bat

Extras, 3

Total (for 9 wickets), 122

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

Wright, 9 1 31 1

Peake, 14 3 33 5

Beattie, 5 1 23 0

Shields, 7.2 1 27 2

## FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A. V. HONGKONG RUGBY F.C.

The Association game played between these teams at Happy Valley on Saturday was not a very exciting one, the Association team getting the game well in hand shortly after the start, while the Rugby Club, although they improved as the game progressed, were not in it with the more skilful players of their opponents' team. The Y.M.C.A. won by three goals to one, and this score might have been doubled had they exerted themselves a little. The men who played were:—

Hongkong Rugby Club: Wilkins; Carroll and East; McIlraith; Hall and France; Stanley; Western; Long, Gregory and Claxton.

Y.M.C.A.: Hickling; Hamilton and McCubbin; Hayne, Barlow and Pieroy; Wilks, Coyne, Wessier, Coates and Comrae.

## YACHTING.

E. E. E. Y. C.

The 9th club race was sailed yesterday, round Lyemun Beacon, East Rock buoy, and Lyemun Beacon again, all to port. This course is 12 miles. There was a moderate N. E. breeze, falling to light airs near the Beacon.

In the championship class, "Alannah" was absent. "Dione" got the best of a good start, and was never overhauled. "Alles" was beating "Vernon" at first, but taking the Hongkong side, got left. Times at finish were:—

H. M. S.

Dione (Hon. Mr. F. H. May) 2 29 40

Vernon (Mr. H. P. Tucker) 2 30 40

Alles (Hon. Mr. H. E. Keewick) 2 50 10

In the One Design class, "Kathleen" beat "Colleen." "Bonito" fouled "Colleen" while trying to cross her on the port tack, and hauled down her flag. "Nin" has been laying up awaiting a purchaser. Times:—

H. M. S.

Kathleen (Officers R.E.) 2 45 40

Colleen (Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock) 2 50 50

## CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The One Design class yesterday raced round Channel Rocks (port) Kowloon Rocks, Channel Rocks, East Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, and Channel Rocks, all to starboard, (about 18 miles), for the Vice Commodore's cup.

All the boats started. "Nina," "Spray," "Doris," and "Astoria" went over the line first; and the three last, joined by "Joan," kept to the Hongkong side. The others went over towards the Kowloon shore. Those on the home side had the advantage on the beat to Channel Rocks, and "Spray" followed by "Astoria" took the lead. Trying a mid-channel course, the "Doris" crept up, but the two

named were first round the Rocks, and kept their lead to Kowloon Rocks. "Toinette" (late "Nina") was 4th by this time, and challenged the others. On the next beat "Astoria" and "Doris" recovered ground, the latter creeping up on the run to East Rock Buoy, and gaining second place there. This order was maintained the third time round, and "Spray" spurring on the homeward run, won by 1m.



## PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

January 31st.

All those who live in this beautiful "city of light" as well as visitors will agree that it is a need to be better regulated than it has been in the past. This is precisely what M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police has undertaken to carry out; this official is a frequent visitor to London, where everything positively charms him, and he will not be content until Paris is on a level with London. Towards this end he has already accomplished wonders in the teeth of overwhelming difficulties. It is no secret that owing to the rapid growth of Paris within the past few years, and its increased vehicular traffic, the public authorities find themselves faced with the truly serious problem of how best to regulate the passage through the streets of the enormous number of omnibuses, motor-cars, cabs, vans, &c., which tend more and more to make progress in the main thoroughfares next to impossible. The source of all evil is to be found in the fact that no one in France knows how to drive; no Paris driver has the slightest knowledge of the art of driving. By driving recklessly, he causes traffic to congest, while at all times endangering the lives of citizens, about which he is absolutely indifferent. The true typical Paris driver tends to his ill-reputed horse to do all the thinking as a matter of course, and with a slack rein and his attention directed to anything but his team, he proudly dangles along, not forgetting to swear at everybody and everything that gets in his way. The indifference of the Paris Jehu is proverbial; the more you try to get out of him, the more he will try and run over you. What does he care, is he not a regular contributor to an indemnity against accidents which will make all damage good?

Prefect of Police, M. Lépine has done a great deal to "civilise" the cokers, many of whom were veritable brutes. Determined to check their wild career, he went over to London for the express purpose of studying the methods employed in the English capital for controlling its vast street traffic. Nothing amazed him so much as the marvellous and easy manner with which the London policemen by merely holding up their hand, brought everything to a dead stop. On his return to Paris he took immediate steps to introduce such exemplary methods. He found the task a most difficult one, especially as the Parisian driver, unlike his London confrère, is anything but an easy individual to deal with. He has a rooted objection to all sorts of discipline, while the idea of an agent or policeman trying to hold him up for even five minutes by simply raising a white baton in the air was more than he could tolerate. To-day, by M. Lépine and his men persisting in their praiseworthy efforts, they succeed in getting the new regulations respected. Even to-day, it is found necessary to impose numerous fines for disobedience, and misconduct towards the force, squabbles with the police are still frequent. These fines have had a salutary effect on the irreconcilables. It was necessary to be cruel to be kind.

The authorities are never in a hurry to effect reforms. This explains why, though something like order has been arrived at in regulating the traffic, we are far from enjoying the benefits which Londoners are experiencing. So dogged have thoroughfares become in this metropolis that it has been found necessary to revise the condition governing the circulation of public vehicles. Among the reforms which have been agreed upon is the prohibition of cabs in charge of lorries and other heavy vehicles to make use of leading fashionable thoroughfares between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. This is a move in the right direction, and one which society and other folks will warmly appreciate. Another reform for which all classes of Parisians are sincerely grateful to M. Lépine is the modification in the practice of cab-drivers patrolling the streets with empty vehicles, and refusing to take up a fare. The Paris coker takes a splendid delight in loitering on the boulevards for his own pleasure, and grinning at the people who hail him. Money is his object in doing so; he much prefers waiting about until the close of a theatre, ball or exhibition, when he can practically ask what price he likes, and when he knows there are no buses, trams, or trains to convey guests home. Cabs have to be entirely depended upon; in this way the Paris Jehu makes quite a small fortune in a couple of hours—he can, therefore, afford to loiter about in the day time. Wet weather is always a harvest time with Paris cabs who gallop through the streets, eager to pick up as many fares as they can, under the circumstances. This loitering business is to be seriously modified by the Prefect of Police, and they will not be allowed to do as much as they like with the public.

Is it possible to bring the sea nearer to Paris? Yes, replies M. Jolibois, the jovial Paris Municipal Councillor, whom Londoners nicknamed "Jollyboy," on account of his geniality. The project which M. Jolibois has laid before the Municipal Council takes the form of a proposal for the bringing of a certain quantity of sea-water into the capital. M. Jolibois is one of those gentlemen who has the greatest faith in the healing properties of sea-water, hence, his motive for enabling the poor inhabitants of Paris and their children who cannot afford to go to the sea-side, to benefit as much as possible from sea-water. The project though costly is not impossible. When asked how much salt water he would need to carry out his idea, M. Jolibois replied, that with 7,000 to 8,000 cubic yards he could make a start. He could extract the water from the sea near Dieppe, where the tide sometimes reaches a height of twenty-five feet, and by a double canal carry it to the hospitals and public bath of Paris. As to the cost of the scheme, the total expense would be between twenty and

thirty millions of francs—a mere bagatelle. France is not rich enough for such an idea, though as M. Jolibois states, the City has more than once spent quite as much for schemes which were less useful.

Great regrets are expressed in French scientific circles that the famous palaeontological collection of Edmond Selat, a former president of the French Geological Society, has been bought privately for Germany. This collection is a veritable scientific treasure, and in addition to the most valuable palaeontological objects which it contains, there are included in the sale many documents of importance.

To the question "what will women do when they rule the State?" Mme. Sarah Bernhardt makes the somewhat Delphic utterance that "they will preserve all their good and had qualities precisely as the men have done, do, and will continue to do." Mme. Suzanne Després expresses the opinion that they will not commit follies, while Mme. Yvette Guilbert hopes that they will abolish war.

As the result of investigations, a Paris scientist has discovered that coips form a happy hunting ground for microbes, the most common species of which are staphylococcus, streptococcus, or cancer microbes. (Gold silver harbour from 1,600 to 3,500 microbes, silver coins from 450 to 2,100, and Bronze and nickel coins from 300 to 1,600.)

The hall which the employees of the "Metropolitain" gave on New Year's Day for the benefit of the necessitous or orphan children of their comrades on the underground railway, was a great success. In order to make the programme as attractive as possible, they invented a new dance, which they called "La Danse du Métro." Those who took part in it grouped themselves together, and as soon as they heard the sounds familiar to all who travel on the "métro"—the whistle of the "waitman," the bell which is the signal for the closing of the doors, the call of the guard—they started off in an animated jig. The couples gave an imitation of the scene that takes place a hundred times per day on platforms of the metropolitain pushing and shoving one another and generally behaving as if they were making a desperate effort to catch the train. The Danse du Métro bid fair to become very popular in Paris Salons or drawing rooms.

## SHIPPING DISASTER.

A shipping disaster occurred last month in the Irish Channel at the Maiden Rock, situated about nine miles distant from Larnoe on the Antrim coast. A large oil-steamship named the S.S. *Honolulu*, 2,575 tons net owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company of London, when east of the Maiden Lighthouse, was caught in the strong currents and carried on to the Alan Rock, about a mile north-west of the lighthouse. Two of the crew and second engineer, named Hudson, of London, and a steward named Adrian, belonging to Liverpool, lost their lives. The remaining 32 members of the crew were safely landed at the lighthouse by the ship's lifeboats. Among the saved are the following belonging to London—namely, Chief Officer Elliott, Third Engineer A. G. Cookell, and Fourth Engineer L. B. Fountain. The steamer left Larnoe on Saturday for New York. Chief Officer Elliott, in describing the disaster, says that the accident occurred a few minutes before 11 on Saturday night. He was on the bridge, and the night was beautifully clear. The first thing that attracted his attention was that the steamer refused to answer the helm. He at once sent a message to the captain, who immediately came on deck. The helm was hard-a-port, but the currents were so powerful that in a very short space of time she struck Captain Henry at once ordered all hands on deck and the boats were lowered. The mate was trying to send up rockets, and succeeded in letting up one. In doing so he was nearly left behind, the ship's boat having to back in to take him aboard. It was apparent that the steamer was in time to get away from her. The second engineer, Hudson, of London, was by some means unable to get into one of the boats, and he was drowned in sight of the survivors. The steamer had taken fire shortly before the boat left, and when last seen seemed to have been burned down to the water's edge. Nothing can now be seen of the wrecked vessel, and it is considered by local experts that she must have slipped off the rock upon which she struck. When an account was made of the survivors it was found that the *Honolulu*, of Liverpool, was missing in addition to Hudson. He was not observed by anybody, but as he had been on deck at the time of the disaster it is surmised that he must have been thrown overboard. The survivors have been brought to the Sailors' Home in Belfast, where they are recovering from the ill effects of their experience.

## OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The *Nova Vremia*, in a leading article on the opening of the Japanese Parliament, says that the Emperor has good cause for the optimism displayed in the Speech from the Throne. The absorption of Korea, and eventually of Manchuria, will afford Japan room for developing national enterprise for many years to come. The Alliance with England, the Agreement with France, and the Treaty with Russia assure her external relations. After such a calm, dispassionate estimate of the situation, the *Nova Vremia* somewhat inconsistently expatiates upon the great injury to Japan caused by the stoppage of the coal migration to Canada and the United States, and concludes with a reference to the probability of a conflict with England for the Indian market. "Yellow" versions of Count Okuma's speech account for the *Nova Vremia*'s conclusion; which, it will be noticed, all accords with its prognosis of Japan's peaceful evolution. Moreover, the same organ recently commended the Japanese Government for not extending her armaments in connexion with the American battleship cruise to the Pacific, and to-day expresses the belief that the differences over immigration will soon be peacefully settled.

It is interesting to note that the *Rossiia* publishes an article recommending that the future battle fleet should be stationed at Kamchatka as a necessary measure for the defence of Russian territory in the Far East. On the other hand, the Navy League has passed a resolution declaring that the defence of Siberia can be assured only by half a million soldiers. The *Nova Vremia* abstains from sensational utterances of this kind, but remarks: "The Rising Sun is only just above the horizon. When it is higher many will find it too hot."

## THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

A London paper issued at New Year says: "The battleship 'St. Vincent' which was officially laid down at Portsmouth on Monday last, is the first to be begun of the three ships belonging to the Estimate for 1907-8. The second ship is to be named the 'Collingwood,' and will, it is understood, be laid down at Devonport towards the end of this month. The third is the ship which depended for her existence on the non-success of the Hague Conference, and in consequence of this was the worst of all pains to suggest an appropriate name for her. His Majesty's ship 'Pascal' and his Majesty's ship 'Arbitration' were weighed and found wanting, and later on the 'Flying Dutchman' was put forward as meeting the needs of the case. It remains to be seen whether the nick-name will accompany the ship to sea. Officially she is to be called the 'Redoubt.' The contract for her has, it is stated, just been placed with Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow, who will presumably also construct her turbine engine and reported that the engines of the 'Collingwood' will be constructed by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co."

It may be convenient at this stage to summarise the present position with regard to ships of the 'Dreadnought' class. First stands the 'Dreadnought' herself, of 17,930 tons, built under the Estimate of 1905-6. Under the Estimate of 1906-7 the 'Bellerophon' is being built at Portsmouth, the 'Amazons' at Devonport, and the 'Superb' at Harlow. In these ships the displacement is increased to 18,600 tons, the indicated horse power is to be the same as in the 'Dreadnought,' and the speed in consequence slightly less. The armament is to be the same, and it is understood that the extra weight will be devoted chiefly to extra protection. The remaining three ships of the class, the 'St. Vincent,' 'Collingwood,' and 'Rodney,' belong to the current year's Estimate, and will undergo a further increase in displacement to 19,200 tons, and will have the same main armament of ten 12 in. guns, but not yet clear what the extra weight means, the increased command to be given to the midship turret will account for some of it, and possibly there will be a heavier secondary armament. There have been guesses as to what the speed will be, but so far there has been no trustworthy announcement. As the ships form part of a class, however, it may be supposed that they will have the same trials speed as the earlier ships, that is from 20 to 21 knots.

It will be noticed that these are distinct not a single ship in the naming of these ships. The first four bear the names of ships which fought with Nelson at Trafalgar, and the same system might with advantage have been carried out with their successors. There are plenty of good and honourable names vacant, such as *Agincourt*, *Conqueror*, *Albatross*, and so on. As it is, we are to have a class of ships named half with old ship names and half after animals. The admirals might well have waited for a new class.

## WAR-TALK ON THE BOULEVARDS.

ENGLAND ACCUSED OF DULCIFICATION. A Paris correspondent writes: "I dare say the Parisians are the most peaceful people in the world but they love talking of war. Discussion of problems, discussion of the abstract, is their thing. They like to talk about it, and at their own night, they come to certain conclusions as to their moral and political duties. But those moral and political duties are probably no worse than their neighbours'; it is only that they are pushed to discuss every phase of life out of sheer intellectual curiosity and intellectual honesty. The logical conclusion always imposes, never mind if it is absurd and mischievous. In every place where men are gathered together, they talk of the approaching conflict between America and Japan. They grow heated over it, and they already have one or two serious quarrels in consequence of it. Such an extremity is generally due to the fact that the disputants are at variance as to the attitude of England. One of the adversaries is certain to accuse John Bull of duplicity. This is stated more or less in anger—even, sometimes, more in admiration than positive reproach. The most honourable men in private business have the idea that when a nation is collectively dishonest it is rather clever of it."

"England is privately egging on the combatants," remarks one man; "just as she did before the war between Russia and Japan. It was to her advantage to break the power of Russia, and it was equally to her advantage to see the world be secretly glad in the same way to see the United States and Japan in a similar position, as she is afraid of her; she is already beginning to feel her commercial activity in the capture of a line of steamers between Japan and India."

"Not at all," says the other. "England has no such double game to play. England under Campbell-Bannerman is eminently pacific and honourable."

"As for the dispute wages, hanging largely upon this question of the attitude of England," says the first speaker, "I am not a leading politician, I beg to remark, with the exception of Clemenceau, who is now an old man. As to Clemenceau, he does not count any more. The pacific tendencies of England are a doubtful quantity. Do you know that obligatory service is not at all unlikely?"

"Japan," according to these critics, will fall upon the American fleet and annihilate it, but she will be annihilated in turn, and cease to exist as a first-class power. The Yellow Peril is never far from the imagination, notwithstanding the recent treaty, so that the secret admiration of the French for the quicksilver people of the Far East is tempered by a fear that they will engulf the whole world in a flood of brown men and yellow men."

In the contingency of this war, what will be the role of England? The question continues to be asked every day, and it is not sufficient to reply that the war is a pure hypothesis. Your reticence will surely be interpreted as a sign of British cunning and hypocrisy in international affairs. Whilst this is the talk of the man in the street, the war-baronet of France, which is set towards "stormy." Whenever there is hint of war in other parts of the world, the Foreign Legion feels the effects of it. The number of enlistments falls off; the fighting Diaks go elsewhere, where there is more likelihood of sport. And at this present moment I am assured that the recruiting is less than ordinary for the Legion."

Perhaps the most sensible thing yet recorded in a French newspaper was the interview with Harmand, who for many years was representative of his country at Tokyo. "I do not believe in the possibility of war until the Panama Canal is completed. Then the stakes would be equal, and the whole of Europe would intrigue for; or against, the two competitors for the Pacific. Until that is done, there will be more ink spilt than blood."

Nevertheless, the spilling of ink is itself dangerous, as possibly leading to the other and more tragic spilling.

## CHINESE PERPLEXITIES.

The conflict of internal forces within the Chinese Empire is a subject of deep interest to all foreign States which have commercial and political relations with it, and most of all to ourselves. The dispute between the Central Government and the gentry of the provinces of King-an and Cheung-tung, then our Peking Correspondent has drawn attention to recent telegrams, is but an example of the many conflicts which are now going on within the wide dominions of the Son of Heaven. The Son himself is a weakling, and the Dowager-Empress, who has so long reigned in his name and in the name of his unfortunate predecessor, is stricken in years. No single member of the Imperial House has hitherto shown signs of high intelligence or character. The ultimate success is not satisfactorily settled, and when the reins drop from the aged, but still masterful, hands which have so long held them, none can foretell who will be able to take them up, or to what goal the chariot may be guided, or may be hurried without guides. We hear a great deal about reform from many different parties. There are Yuan Shih-kai and his adherents who seem to be a genuine, if somewhat confused, aspirant to a more enlightened system of government. There are the Manchuking and his advisers, writers of the native Press, whose perfect admiration for the most extreme developments of democratic principle is equalled by their entire ignorance of the first elements of the simplest political and administrative problems. There are the provincial Viceroys and officials, who protest that their officers are empty, and indignantly invite the Peking authorities to explain how these are to be filled. Behind these are the country gentlemen, who are more energetic, if possible, than the mandarins, and the students. The Central Government some time ago invited them underhand to resist the execution of railway and other concessions to foreigners which it did not desire to carry out. They took the hint with alacrity, and have now developed a taste for "State rights," which greatly embarrasses the Government itself. Chief among the study old Yang-tse Viceroys, a reformer after his own fashion. His faith in the superiority of the Chinese over such Western innovations as simple arithmetic is unshaken, but he cordially exhorts the youth of the country to study, so that China may take her place amongst the nations of the earth. The Dowager-Empress herself, who need hardly remind our readers, has held out to the Chinese the prospect of a "constitutional government," and has caused to be issued a number of admirable reform edicts, including the famous edicts against opium. So far as we can judge, the latter have not proved so disastrous a practice as they sound to the ear, and the grant of the Constitution seems almost to be remote. Indeed, Her Majesty threatened the other day to postpone it further, unless the agitation against the Che-kiang railway loan ceased. The mere fact that such a measure has been mooted from the Throne is itself significant of the ferment which is working in the Chinese mind. No man can prudently surmise the extent of the movement may be. All we can do is to note its growth, and such very important information as it possesses, and to observe from time to time the fruits which it may bring forth.

At present they seem to bear a strong resemblance to the old fruits. The Grand Council, it is said, had lately under consideration the proposal of certain intemperate Viceroys for raising funds by resort to the old and accredited Oriental practice of selling official rank. Yuan Shih-kai, it is true, indeed that body to reject the scheme, pointing out that it would dishonour the Government, and that the eyes of foreigners, but again the possibility of Yuan's debate is illuminating. On the other hand, we have school-boys, and even school-girls, holding meetings and sending telegrams to the Ministers and the Grand Council in the best manner of Confucian seasons of revolution. We have the delegates, too, whom the Government summoned from King-an and Che-kiang to state the provincial case against the railway loan, holding a meeting of a much more serious character in the capital. The meeting, we are told, was well conducted, and well organized. The delegates, indeed, of the day, they homes talked about their mandate, and they insisted on putting a very unexpected interpretation upon their mission. They pointed out to their hearers that their presence in Peking on an Imperial summons to discuss such a subject was the beginning of provincial representation in the capital and possibly the first step towards a Parliament. That was undeniably adroit, and perhaps even more significant than their contention that the central Government could not be allowed without protest to ignore the wishes of the provinces in the grant of concessions. (Of course they did not know much about the subject they had come nominally to discuss. They have a real grievance against the central Government, which gave them a concession conflicting with and overriding a concession already granted to us. But they do not seem to have understood that this latter concession is, by the admission of the Wei-wai-pu themselves, very favourable to China. It safeguards all those "sovereign rights" about which the various schools of patriots have become so touchy, it admits Chinese bondholders, and it provides that the line shall be built and controlled by the Chinese under foreign supervision. The delegates, it is said, have become more reasonable since, but the contract is still unsigned, and until it is signed we very properly refuse to sign a second contract in identical terms which is now pending for the construction of the much more important line from the Yang-tze to Tientsin. The Chinese have agreed with us that the two documents shall be signed simultaneously, and we mean to hold them to that agreement.

Perhaps the most convincing indication which we have had of late that the Chinese methods of dealing with the outer barbarians are what they always were, is that afforded by the new code of mining regulations. More than five years ago China bound herself to us by treaty to make reasonable regulations of the kind. Our Shanghai Consul respondent declares that the code, which has just been issued in nominal fulfilment of this undertaking, shuts out all hope of any immediate development of mining enterprise. It is, he avers, a monumental instance of the failure of treaty-making. Both in the letter and in the spirit it is utterly incompatible with the tenor of the Mackay treaty which it purports to carry out. It is the work of Chang Chih-tung himself, and is a remarkable illustration of the higher statesmanship which sits upon the Grand Council and helps to govern one of the greatest Empires in Asia. It does not absolutely forbid foreigners to engage in mining, but it makes the conditions on which they may so risk their capital absolutely prohibitive. The foreigner who wishes to work a Chinese mine must submit himself and his property to the civil jurisdiction of China, must abandon all rights to consular and diplomatic protection, must recognise the right of the provincial authorities to suspend the working of his mine without compensation, and must agree to be bound by all future amendments to this code. That is a sample of the way in which a Chinese statesman of exalted rank and of high personal

## KING EDWARD VII LIQUEUR WHISKY, WHITE LABEL.

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character thinks that his country ought to keep faith with Europeans. We do not hesitate to say that until we have demonstrated, not merely in words but by a continued course of conduct, that this standard of international morality has been definitively abandoned, it would be the height of dishonesty, folly upon our part to pretend to look upon Chinese pledges and assurances as being in the same plane with those of civilized European Governments. The remarkable agitation throughout the Empire may ultimately lead to a reformation. We trust that it will. But until we have solid proof that this reformation is an accomplished fact, we shall be well advised not to court too harshly upon it, and not to relinquish any of the material precautions which the ferment that accompanies great changes in ancient monarchies may at any moment render essential to the safety of our countrymen and the maintenance of their rights.—Times.

## LIEUT. SHACKLETON'S PLANS.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE "DAILY MAIL," Lieut. Shackleton, the commander of the expedition which hopes to reach the South Pole, outlines his daring scheme for advancing to the South Pole by motor car, sledges, and ponies. He also describes his general plan of operations, and says that he hopes to be back—successful—in New Zealand in August, 1909.

As, however, the Nimrod, after landing the party in their winter quarters, returns to make scientific investigations in the Indian Ocean, and thus avoid the Antarctic winter, some news of the expedition may be expected towards the end of next March.

In the course of his remarks, Lieut. Shackleton says he hopes to reach King Edward VII. Land at the end of this month. This will be made the winter quarters, and the stores, equipment, and but will be landed. He continues: "The Nimrod will probably leave about the end of February, so as to run no risk of being frozen in, and ought to arrive at Lyttelton about March 20." About the middle of October I hope to set out on the southern journey. The party will consist of six men; that on the eastern journey will consist of three men, and the remaining three will stay at headquarters, for their particular branches of work, will keep them there—we have a zoologist and marine biologist and geologist.

Presuming that we are able to get to the surface of the Great Ice Barrier and clear away from mountains, we ought to get good travelling surface and there ought to be no difficulty with the car. Under such circumstances I will drive as fast as possible. With three men and four sledges it may be possible to reach the Pole in ten or twelve days, provided that mountains do not intervene and make us slow down or make detours. The other three men will follow with the six or eight ponies, very lightly equipped, so that they ought to march twenty miles a day. "If the motor happens to break down—say 400 miles from winter quarters after doing 50 or 60 miles a day—the ponies with their light load will eventually come up on us. Meanwhile we will each day advance, as far as possible, a certain amount of provisions and equipment which will be taken from the motor, and when the three party arrive at the motor they will be able to take along the bulk of the provisions. The twelve dogs will run alongside the ponies, and it may be that we shall never have to use them, but in an emergency they will be a great help."

It is very difficult to say at what date we may reach the Pole, but I should think between the end of November and middle of December. Every hundred miles we shall make a depot which will contain six weeks' provisions and equipment for three men. Observations will be taken to determine the exact position of these depots, and a black flag will be hoisted on a bamboo, so that it can readily be seen from a distance. "On reaching the Pole, or the approximate position, we will camp, then by careful observation define the exact position. On the way back we hope to march much more quickly, and if we come to any interesting place geologically we will stop and get specimens of the rocks. We ought to be back at winter quarters at the end of January."

## DAGGERS AS HAIRLINS.

JEWELLED PONIARDS FOR ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

The perils of the hatpin, which have been paraded before women since they first shewed on their military triumphs, have lost significance beside the topic of the dangers of the dagger.

Fretty dabbles, middle-aged matrons, and even virgins, grandmothers are piercing their curls with jewelled poniards with blades that would mean mischief if the fair owner were attacked by a burglar.

They are made in a variety of designs to suit the time of day and the age of the wearer. "Jewelled daggers are not quite a new fashion," the manager of a West End jeweller's said, "but they differ from the poniard which was seen about forty years ago, because they are much more formidable looking weapons. Although only measuring from six to ten inches in length they could easily be employed as a means of defence in the event of trouble."

"Curly daggers are made in a number of designs. The little blade is fitted with a tortoiseshell or carved horn handle for morning wear. An enamel hint, decorated in shades to match the gown, is very artistic in the afternoon. Red enamel shining among dark braids, or peacock blue in fair curls, makes a charming accessory to a successful toilet."

"The evening dress daggers can be procured in the most elaborate patterns, and vary in costliness from those with a silver hilt set with rough turquoise, amethyst, or pink coral, to an elaborate design in gold inlaid with precious stones."

"Carved jet hilts can be worn by elderly ladies and some pretty effects have been procured by setting old paste in silver."

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

## PIANOS

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MODERATE CHARGE.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1908.

WONDERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

CITIZEN'S QUESTION.

Sir David Gill, delivering a lecture at the Royal Institution, gave an extremely interesting description of the solar system, one which while it probably told nothing new to scientific men, deeply impressed the gathering he addressed. The sun, he said, was one of the stars, and by no means the largest, being only of the 10th magnitude. Its diameter was 866,000 miles, and its distance from us 92,000,000 miles. Years ago when asked by captive Ceteway how long a Cape waggon would be in travelling from the earth to sun, he replied thirteen thousand years, for an ox wagon only covered about twenty miles daily. (Laughter). Even a train with a speed of sixty miles an hour would not reach our great luminary in less than 177 years. (Cheers). The mass of the sun was equal to 332,000 earths. If it were possible for a human being to exist on the surface of the sun he would be unable to walk, for, owing to the immense force of gravity there he would be twenty-seven and a half times heavier than on our planet. For the same reason a stone would fall 44ft. in one second on the sun, whereas on our planet it would fall only 16ft. in the same time. But neither stones nor other things could exist on the sun's surface. They would be melted, and probably turned into gas. The heat was kept up by the contraction of the great orb, a movement that crushed and set in motion enormous masses of matter. The energy thus developed generated heat. There was an annual decrease of 38ft. in the sun's diameter, but that amount was so small compared with the size of the orb that probably five or ten million years would pass before any change in the diameter could be detected by the most delicate measurements now known to man. (Cheers). Showing lantern pictures of sun spots, he said that in the middle of last November there was a spot area covering three thousand million square miles. The periods of maximum spots were about eleven years apart, and to were the spottiest periods, but he believed that nobody could explain these intervals. As for the red prominences seen on the luminary's edge during eclipses, they were bursts of fire, sometimes nearly 20,000 miles high. The Zodiacal light, little seen here, but most beautiful in other parts of the world, was in his opinion an extension of the solar corona. He admitted, however, that there were many theories to account for it. Mercury, the nearest planet to the sun, was seldom seen by people who did not know how to look for it, and one of its movements had not been satisfactorily explained. The passage of Venus across the face of the sun had been used to determine the latter's distance. With regard to the earth, astronomers were satisfied that it was rigid as steel to the centre. If anybody objected that it must be fluid inside or molten lava could not issue from volcanoes, he replied that nothing was known of the condition of matter under the tremendous pressure of the earth's interior. Turning to the moon, he declared that it had no air, therefore no wind, no dust, no half temperature. Everything was dry, terribly hot or shockingly cold. A human being could not live on it, because he would be unable to breathe. If, however, boys could get there and do without air they would find consolation in being able to jump 50ft. against 3ft. on the earth. (Laughter). Finally, Sir David Gill exhibited on the screen a number of striking photographs of the moon's surface.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Odeon Charismatic Lait Charismatic and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Specialities will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.



NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business at 11.45 A.M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 344

WANTED.

COMPRADOR required by an Import Merchant (Sundries). Liberal terms offered. Apply by letter to "Comprador," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 345

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Club held on FRIDAY, February 7th, 1908, it was decided to hold the FIRST MEETING of the Season on SATURDAY, April 4th, 1908, the Second Meeting on Saturday, May 16th, 1908 and the Third Meeting towards the end of June, 1908. Races confined to Subscription Grifts of the Season 1907-1908 will figure in the Programme of the above and subsequent Meetings. REGINALD P. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 348

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the Botanic Gardens on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th February. Intending Exhibitors are reminded that information of the Classes, in which they intend to exhibit should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, 6, Beaconsfield Arcade not later than WEDNESDAY, the 19th February. Non Members will be charged an Entrance Fee of 50 cents for each Class entered. Gardens entered for "Best kept Gardens" will be judged between 20th and 24th February. All Pot Plants must be staged between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. on the 25th February. Vegetables and cut Flowers by 10 A.M. on 25th February. L. GIBBS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 318

CHI WO & CO.

LINE OF STEAMERS. HONGKONG-MASSAO LINE. THE Company's New Steamship "HO-MING," Captain Evans. Departures from Hongkong to Massao on week days at 8 A.M. from Ping On New Wharf and from Massao at 2 P.M. EXCURSIONS TO MACAO. Every SUNDAY from Hongkong at 9 A.M. and from Macao at 5 P.M. Manager, 10th February, 1908. 349

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from The Registrar, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1908, at 11 A.M., on the Goods of CHATELLETS of the YIK LOON FIRM, Nos. 127 and 129, Second Street, comprising:— HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER, TURNING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, TOOLS, IRON PLATES, OLD IRON, &c., &c. Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 347

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIKON," Captain A. J. Roberts will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 1st inst., at 2 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 313

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM HULL, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "GLENFACHY," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 4th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 11 A.M. No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival. HUGHES & HOUGH, & GOW, Agents. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 342

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1908. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the OFF-DAY), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the OFF-DAY, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 335

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th inst.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are now being sent out with the Members' Tickets. All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitania Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 336

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Children under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 337

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race days WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Underigned. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the enclosure. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 338

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1908-9.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Stores for H.M. NAVAL Forces on the China Station, will be received by the DEPUTY VICE-ADMIRAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, until Noon on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1908.

FRESH BEEF and VEGETABLES. FISHING MEAT. SOFT BREAD. BISCUIT. FLOUR. MILK. SUGAR. SUN HATS. Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved. F. I. GELSTHORPE, Deputy Vicing Admiral Store Officer. H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 27th January, 1908. 268

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

that the PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY have submitted to the Government revised plans showing the route of the proposed New Tramway from the Queen's Road end of Battery Path via GLENALVALE VALLEY to the PEAK. The route now proposed out the lower part of the North-eastern edge of the Public Gardens and then passing on trestles along their Western extremity, and within 100 yards of the Roman Catholic Cathedral crosses Robinson Road about 30 yards to the East of its junction with Conduit Road. Continuing onwards it passes within 120 yards of Island Lot No. 1568 and adjoining the Peak Road opposite Island Lot No. 1448, keeping after that to the Eastern slope of Victoria Peak. Owners of adjacent property and the general public who may be interested in the effect of the Tramway upon the Public Gardens can inspect the plans and drawings at the Office of the Director of Public Works for a period of one month from this date between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. By Command, F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 230

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中甲午十五 FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SI. PRICE \$2 CASH. On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the East Coast. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free of charge) to any part of the World upon receipt of Agents on receipt of Money Order.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY, the 10th day of February, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 410 in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at 40 years, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. 304

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Acre	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Area	Upset Price
1	Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 410	As per map plan.	about 1,920	18	1,944

INSURANCES

AACHEN and MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £17,587,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £25,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0 FIRE FUNDS... 8,388,730 19 8

The Underigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 28

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING. "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS. SINGON & Co., (Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, King's Road, Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

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TYPEWRITER. F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled, Charges moderate. (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 13, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

SIEN TING. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, DAQUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

DR. M. H. CHAUN, The latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

COLD STORAGE. THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. WM. FARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 43

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS. STAMP, BIRTHDAY and POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c., &c. All other Philatelic Goods. CALL AT—GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 119

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV BINDER having resigned, ceased to sign our Firm's name per proclation on the 1st inst. We have this day authorized MR. WILHELM SCHUECHNER and MR. EBERHARD WILHELM PFAFF to sign our Firm's name per proclation. CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, China & Japan, 1st Febr., 1908.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted MR. GEORGE EDWARD MORRELL into Partnership with us and the Firm's Business will from this Date be carried on under the Firm name of GOLDRING BARLOW and MORRELL, GOLDRING & BARLOW, Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 294

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE. THE Secretaryship of the CHAMBER is taken over by Mr. E. A. M. WILLIAMS from this date. EDDERT A. HEWITT, Chairman. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 285

WANTED.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. European. Apply by letter to—MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th February, 1908. 319

WANTED.

COMPETENT TYPIST and SHORT-HAND CLERK. Apply by letter to—"Box 600," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 310

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE. APPLICATIONS will be received by the Underigned up to the 25th February 1908 for the POST OF ACTING SECRETARY to the Club for Twelve Months from the 1st April, 1908 to the 1st April, 1909, with the prospect of a permanent appointment as Secretary. Applicants should be unmarried as residence on the Club Premises is essential. By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th January, 1908. 285

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. B. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. 282

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd to the 15th day of February, 1908 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. B. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. 283

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th February, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. 280

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE EIGHTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions on TUESDAY, the 25th February at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 314

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS. EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, M.H. RUTTOON'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 34, Egin Road & Mr. ARITAUS FERRY WHARF STALL. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1907.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). ESTABLISHED 1824. PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000) RESERVE FUND ... FL. 5,378,375 (\$445,000)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA. Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Poonoonoon, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja, (Acheen) Bandjermaasin. Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c. LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum. do. 6 months 3% do. do. 3 months 2% do. J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent. Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 24

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP... 38,750,000 MARKS. HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN. BRANCHES: Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers: KÖNIGLICHE SACHSENISCHE (SACHSENISCHE) STAATSBANK, Berlin. DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESELLSCHAFT, DEUTSCHE BANK, S. BLEICHRODER, BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT, BANK LÖBE HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, ROBERT WASSERHAUSEN & Co., M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & Co., SOHNEN, JACOB E. H. STRAUS, KÖNIGSDORF & SOHNEN-BANKEN, HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., Köln. BATHENISCH HYPOTHEKEN UND WIRTSCHAFTS-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT: DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. A. KOEHL, Manager. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 24

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 21,200,000 RESERVE FUND ... 21,475,000 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIS ... 21,200,000 TOBIS ... 21,200,000 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. for 6 " 3% for 3 " 2% JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager. Hongkong, 7th January, 1908. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 21,500,000 SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000 PAID-UP ... 562,500 RESERVE FUND ... 170,000 BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance. On FIXED DEPOSITS: For 12 months ... 4 per cent. For 6 " ... 3% per cent. For 3 " ... 2% per cent. EVAN ARMISTON, Manager. Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS ... 15,500,000 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, London, San Francisco, Honolulu, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung, Lioyang, Chang Chun, Tieling. HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum. " " " 6 " 4% " " " " 3 " 3% " " " " 2 " 2% " " " " 1 " 1% " " " " 1/2 " 1/2% " " " " 1/4 " 1/4% " " " " 1/8 " 1/8% " " " " 1/16 " 1/16% " " " " 1/32 " 1/32% " " " " 1/64 " 1/64% " " " " 1/128 " 1/128% " " " " 1/256 " 1/256% " " " " 1/512 " 1/512% " " " " 1/1024 " 1/1024% " " " " 1/2048 " 1/2048% " " " " 1/4096 " 1/4096% " " " " 1/8192 " 1/8192% " " " " 1/16384 " 1/16384% " " " " 1/32768 " 1/32768% " " " " 1/65536 " 1/65536% " " " " 1/131072 " 1/131072% " " " " 1/262144 " 1/262144% " " " " 1/524288 " 1/524288% " " " " 1/1048576 " 1/1048576% " " " " 1/2097152 " 1/2097152% " " " " 1/4194304 " 1/4194304% " " " " 1/8388608 " 1/8388608% " " " " 1/16777216 " 1/16777216% " " " " 1/33554432 " 1/33554432% " " " " 1/67108864 " 1/67108864% " " " " 1/134217728 " 1/134217728% " " " " 1/268435456 " 1/268435456% " " " " 1/536870912 " 1/536870912% " " " " 1/1073741824 " 1/1073741824% " " " " 1/2147483648 " 1/2147483648% " " " " 1/4294967296 " 1/4294967296% " " " " 1/8589934592 " 1/8589934592% " " " " 1/17179869184 " 1/17179869184% " " " " 1/34359738368 " 1/34359738368% " " " " 1/68719476736 " 1/68719476736% " " " " 1/137438953472 " 1/137438953472% " " " " 1/274877906944 " 1/274877906944% " " " " 1/549755813888 " 1/549755813888% " " " " 1/1099511627776 " 1/1099511627776% " " " " 1/2199023255552 " 1/2199023255552% " " " " 1/4398046511104 " 1/4398046511104% " " " " 1/8796093022208 " 1/8796093022208% " " " " 1/17592186044416 " 1/17592186044416% " " " " 1/35184372088832 " 1/35184372088832% " " " " 1/70368744177664 " 1/70368744177664% " " " " 1/140737488355328 " 1/140737488355328% " " " " 1/281474976710656 " 1/281474976710656% " " " " 1/562949953421312 " 1/562949953421312% " " " " 1/1125899906842624 " 1/1125899906842624% " " " " 1/2251799813685248 " 1/2251799813685248% " " " " 1/4503599627370496 " 1/4503599627370496% " " " " 1/9007199254740992 " 1/9007199254740992% " " " " 1/18014398509481984 " 1/18014398509481984% " " " " 1/36028797018963968 " 1/36028797018963968% " " " " 1/72057594037927936 " 1/72057594037927936% " " " " 1/144115188075855872 " 1/144115188075855872% " " " " 1/288230376151711744 " 1/288230376151711744% " " " " 1/576460752303423488 " 1/576460752303423488% " " " " 1/1152921504606846976 " 1/1152921504606846976% " " " " 1/2305843009213693952 " 1/2305843009213693952% " " " " 1/4611686018427387904 " 1/4611686018427387904% " " " " 1/9223372036854775808 " 1/9223372036854775808% " " " " 1/18446744073709551616 " 1/18446744073709551616% " " " " 1/36893488147419103232 " 1/36893488147419103232% " " " " 1/73786976294838206464 " 1/73786976294838206464% " " " " 1/147573952589676412928 " 1/147573952589676412928% " " " " 1/295147905179352825856 " 1/295147905179352825856% " " " " 1/590295810358705651712 " 1/590295810358705651712% " " " " 1/1180591620717411303424 " 1/1180591620717411303424% " " " " 1/2361183241434822606848 " 1/2361183241434822606848% " " " " 1/4722366482869645213696 " 1/4722366482869645213696% " " " " 1/94



## TO LET

**THE ROOMS** on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession.

Apply to—**YEE SANG FAT & CO**  
Same address.  
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

## TO LET

**NO. 2, CHANCERY LANE, 6 ROOMED HOUSE** fitted with Electric Light, Central Heating.

"STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road, SIX ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

"HARPERVILLE" Garden Road, SIX ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—**PERCY SMITH & SETH**,  
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 333

## TO LET

**A HOUSE** in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 185

## TO LET

**NO. 58, CAINE ROAD.**

No. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—**SAM WANG CO., LTD.**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. (9)

## TO LET

**A SIX ROOMED HOUSE** at ELIZOT, CAMSCOTT, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—**F. I. DALMADA & CASTRO**,  
33, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. 100

## TO LET

**4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES** in Kowloon.

**COMMODOUS SHOP** in Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 117

## TO LET

**HOUSE**, No. 41, Wyndham Street, from 1st March next.

Apply to—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE**,  
9, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1908. 320

## TO LET

**NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.**

One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 93

## TO LET

**OFFICES** on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 18B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 86

## TO LET

**EUGESFORD** (Furnished) No. 114, PRAY. Contains 6 ROOMS.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Office and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLILLO TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

"NETTLEWOOD" 55, ROBINSON ROAD. Furnished, Electric Light and Fans and Good Tennis Lawn.

GODOWN CENTRAL GODOWN, No. 3a, DUDDELL STREET.

LADBROKE, No. 3, CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, Furnished, or Unfurnished, from 15th April, 1908. Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop and 1st floor.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PRAY), No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 89

## TO LET

**GODOWN** No. 101, Praya East.

## TO LET

Apply to—**CHATER & MODY**,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 312

## TO LET

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.**

**ROOMS** to LET. Well and Comfortably furnished, with separate Kitchens and Baths for each set of Rooms. Good accommodation. Gas, Electric and Water laid on. Rent very moderate.

Apply to—**H. RUTTONJEE & SON**,  
5, D'Almeida Street, or  
45, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. 202

## TO LET

**THE Top Floor** of No. 2, Wyndham Street, lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable for a Club or Boarding House.

No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

First Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouse, suitable for business Premises or a Dwelling, now occupied by **FRED. BORNEMANN & CO.**

Second Floor of No. 8a, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, above the Office of **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1908. 96

## TO LET

**OFFICES and ROOMS** on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & Co.).

HOUSE, No. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD, newly painted and colour washed.

"FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW," "TAN NGOK" No. 84, Mount Gough, Peak, Garden and Tennis. (From 1st April next).

Apply to—**THE COMPADORE DEPT., JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.**,  
Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 299

## TO LET

**FROM** 15th February, "FAIRVIEW," No. 1, ROBINSON ROAD, splendid situation, with fine view of harbour; Six Big Rooms—Apply to—**L. B.**

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 5th February 1908. 312

## TO LET

**LARGE OFFICE ROOM** on First Floor of No. 16, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Apply to—**FERD. BORNEMANN**,  
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

## TO LET

**AUCTION ROOMS**, No. 2, Zetland Street, immediate possession.

Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD.

"ROSEBATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to—**LEIGH & ORANGE**,  
1, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 87

## TO LET

**FIRST Class European Houses**, furnished or unfurnished, Loehli Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—**H. M. TSE KONG**,  
Care of Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bohdan Strand, West, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 84

## TO LET

**PER** 1st January, One OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—**REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1907. 102

## TO LET

**NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.**

Apply to—**COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT,**  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 188

## TO LET

**OFFICES** in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—**SECRETARY,**  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

## TO LET—AT CANTON.

**EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE** on SHAMEN, A. B. 99.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd January. 251

## TO LET

**LA HACIENDA**, East, Mount Kailash, The Peak, unfurnished, from the middle or end of April next. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Apply to—**C. H. GRACE**,  
Care of Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong Club.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 311

## TO LET

**NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE**, Kowloon. Cheap Rental.

No. 3, PUMJAB BUILDINGS Kowloon.

Apply to—**SPANISH PROCURATION.**  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 97

## TO LET

**GODOWN** No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 260

## TO LET

**FROM 1st MAY.**  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT** 49, Yau Ma Tei, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

**PICTURES OF THE LUNGS IN ACTION**—A DETROITED KING OF MADONNES—NOVEL PULVERIZATION—NATIONS OVERBLOWN BY MALARIA—A DARK NARRATIVE—DUMMIES ROAD CRUISE—VANISHING MEN—OCEAN WAVES FROM AIR PRESSURE.

Living pictures have been utilized for various demonstrations in medicine, one investigator having made biograph illustrations of different gait, while another has recorded complete details of various surgical processes, and a third has reproduced the convulsions of epilepsy. The latest feat is that of Dr. Kohler, of Wiesbaden, who has shown in X-ray photographs the movements of both normal and diseased lungs. The pictures were obtained by prolonged exposure of 20 seconds, several X-ray impressions being combined, and about sixty pictures were taken for each respiration, each of 20 or 22 phases of inspiration being projected two or three times successively. Some details brought out have never before been observed.

Gold formerly held a leading place among medicines, but even the much-vaunted chloride of gold cure for alcoholism seems to be now regarded as without therapeutic effect by most medical men. Dr. A. Mandet, however, records that salt of gold is still used in the regular practice of a few French physicians. Chronic rheumatism is treated by Prof. Grasset with chloride of gold and sodium, which in dilute solution is injected by Dr. Bus into tuberculous tumors; for epilepsy Prof. Lemoine gives bromide of gold; the remedy of Prof. Rotin, for cancer; and a hypodermic injection of chloride of gold solution is Dr. Calmette's cure for viper bite.

By a new French process, milk powder is produced by forcing the liquid under high pressure through a tube only 1/250 inch in diameter into a closed chamber heated to 137 deg. F. by a current of warm air. The milk expands to vapor, the air current carries off the water, and the solids fall in powder.

That malaria, as well as political causes played an important part in the decadence of Greece and Rome is the view brought out in a new work by W. H. S. Jones, of Cambridge, Eng., and supported by Major Ross and Dr. G. E. Elliot. In the fourth century B. C. a great change in the morality and character of the Greeks was coincident with a change of the country from a healthy to a malarious one. Physical vigor and intellectual power, were greatly diminished before 300 B. C., while discontent and complaint became general, and in seeking a cause it is found that malaria has produced marked degeneration of races in modern times. The effect in Rome was somewhat different, brutal bloodthirstiness being a characteristic instead of moroseness and mental apathy. The writings of Hippocrates give a clear account of disease among the Greeks, but evidence is lacking to show the influence of health upon the political condition of the Egyptians and other early races.

A "dead nebula" is one of the most singular of strange objects noted in the sky. It appears in a recent photograph by Prof. E. E. Barnard, and is a long, straggling mass in the constellation Taurus, evidently hiding stars behind it. The numerous stars around it suggest that the few within its limits must be on this side of it. A small luminous portion, gradually fading out, is shown, but it appears that the nebula must be a large one, and that most of it is dead or nonluminous, being in some places darker than starless parts of the sky.

Apokonia, the dust preventing compound, described by Consul Norton at Chemnitz and used to some extent on the macadamized Streets of Leipzig, is a mixture of heavy residual oil from the distillation of coal-tar with boiling hydrocarbons. After heating in iron kettles, it is sprayed with a special sprayer that forces the liquid into the dust under high pressure, and the result is a compact black coating over the roadway.

A redistribution of the chemical elements, especially of the metals, has been going on through the agency of man for some thousands of years, and H. M. Atkinson, a British chemist, points out that the total effect must be considerable. The gold and other metals concentrated in small spots near the surface of the older rocks are being rapidly mined and put to use, the fine particles from their wear being carried down streams, and eventually diffused through the deposits at the mouths of the rivers. The oxide, for example, is mined at a few places spread out pretty uniformly over the earth, and in the refuse of towns the waste tin is oxidized, carried away, by water, and on the sea-bottom the fine particles are so scattered as to be beyond future recovery by any process known. The effect may be modified to some extent by the concentration of metals in solution and other causes. As the common receptacle of all waste, the sea must be slowly changing its composition from industrial processes—namely from soluble chlorides and other factory waste and from the salts of potash and lime that are taken from mines and used on the soil by farmers.

"Marine seiches," or "vibrations of the sea," are pulsations usually having periods of fifteen to twenty minutes, though varying in different localities, and they occur on coasts in addition to the waves of short duration due to wind and those caused by the regular ebb and flow of the tide. They have brought out various theories. A recent study has been made by Prof. Giovanni Platanis at Catania, Sicily, and he concludes that the principal cause is air waves or variations of atmospheric pressure.

Domestication of the elephants seems to be making good progress in the Congo. Of the twenty-five young elephants at Apt, nineteen are kept at work eight months of the year, and turned out in the forest during the rainy season, but do not join the wild elephants. They return to work willingly.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. say in their weekly share report dated 8th February 1908:—A fair inquiry existed during the week under review for various stocks, but only a moderate business has been put through, owing to the reluctance of people to part with shares, except at higher rates. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 10 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 1s. 7 1/4 for a Bank T/F, and 1s. 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Bill. Bar silver in London closes at 25-15/16d, while Consols have advanced to 257-3/16d. The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 4 per cent, while the market rate of discount has advanced again to 3 1/2 per cent.

**BANK SHARES**—Several lots of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares sold at 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 for old and 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 for new shares, the market closing steady at the higher rates, London quoting 27 1/2 and 27 3/4 respectively. NATIONALS are unchanged.

**MARINE INSURANCE SHARES**—Unions have advanced to sales and buyers at 385. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

**First Insurance Shares**—Hongkong are steady at 33 1/2, while Obins sold at 39 1/2, at which figure a few shares are on offer.

**SHIPPING SHARES**—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Shares changed owners at 229 1/2. Indo-China have sellers at 385 (preferred and deferred combined). Shanghai and London rates are unchanged. Shell Transporters can be placed at 46s. 6d., London quoting 47s. 6d. sellers. Star Ferries sold at 325 for old and 315 for new shares. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report.

**RETURNING SHARES**—Without business, but China Sugars have buyers at 110 1/2.

**MINING SHARES**—Charbonnages sold and are wanted at 500. Rants remain neglected at 38. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares have buyers in the north at 1s. 15 1/2.

**DOCKERS, WHARVES, GODOWNS &c.**—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at 398 and 397, and have sellers at the higher figure. Kowloon, as well as New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have advanced in the north to buyers at 110 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are quiet at 355 for old and 353 for new shares. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have been done in the north up to 1s. 21 1/2, at which figure, however, there are sellers.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS**—Hongkong Lands are steady at 101, but Kowloon Lands have dropped to sellers at 333. West Point is quiet at 343. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at 104s. and Humphreys' Estates at 110. Shanghai Lands are quoted 1s. 107. Cotton Mills—Unchanged and without business.

**SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES**—Hongkong Electric can be obtained at 14 1/2. Green Island Cementa sold in fairly large quantities at 11 1/2, at which rate there are further sellers. Other stocks under this heading unchanged.

**MISCELLANEOUS**—China-Borness fetched 104, and China Providents 93; there are buyers of the latter stock. Langkats have jumped to buyers at 1s. 45 1/2; Watkins have been done at 32 1/2. A. S. Watsons sold at 10 1/4, but more shares are offering. Other stocks under this heading have not been dealt in and there is no change to report.

## DISTRESS IN INDIA.

140,000 PEOPLE ON RELIEF.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Governor-General, dated January 6, 1908:—

Moderate rain fell during week in part of Madras Presidency, slight rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bombay, and Hyderabad. Elsewhere week was rainless. Rain urgently wanted in Upper India, and owing to its absence prospects are becoming worse, and distress is increasing in United Provinces and Central India.

Numbers on "state relief" are now: United Provinces, relief works, 68,474; gratifications, 32,928; Central India, relief works, 32,781; gratifications, 1,397.

No marked increase of crime or wandering has yet appeared in United Provinces, and measures taken to meet situation are adequate.

Bengal report is somewhat more hopeful than before, though rain is wanted badly, and scarcity is apprehended in a number of districts in Orissa. Numbers on state works are still insignificant, but over 3,000 persons, mostly women and children, are in receipt of gratuitous relief. 574 persons are employed on state works in Panch Mahals district of Bombay. Total number of persons in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is now 140,040.

Area sown with wheat in British India is estimated to be 34 per cent. less than last year. In the Punjab and United Provinces decrease is 42 and 55 per cent. respectively. There is also a decrease of 37 per cent. in area sown with oil seeds. Prices continue to show a tendency to rise.

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TSINGTAI and CHEFOO SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI CEBU and ILOILO MANILA	"KWEIYANG" "HANGCHOW" "KIUKIANG" "TEAN" "SHAOHSING" "KAWANGSE" "KAIKONG" "TAMING"	On 11th Febr., 4 P.M. On 11th Febr., 4 P.M. On 11th Febr., 4 P.M. On 12th Febr., 4 P.M. On 14th Febr., 4 P.M. On 15th Febr., 4 P.M. On 18th Febr., 4 P.M.

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MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Thursday, 27th Febr., at 3 P.M.

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Hongkong, 6th February, 1908.

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T. ARIMA, Manager.

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FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: BELGRAVIA ... 5th March	FOR MARSEILLE, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. REYNALDA ... 26th Febr.
	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG: S.S. SLAVONIA ... 3rd March.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 10th March.

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TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Febr.	JAPAN	Second half of Febr.
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Hongkong, 8th February, 1908. 340

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K. MATSUDA, Manager,  
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Hongkong, 27th December, 1907. 40

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Amigo, German str., 822, N. J. Baltz, 18th

January—Hohow 16th January, General

—Jebens &amp; Co.

BLUCROSE, British str., 1,959, W. J. Hesilton,

3rd February—Cardiff 15th December, Coal

—Adams.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sembill, 7th

February—Sundak 2nd Feb., Timber,

—Melchers &amp; Co.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Ball, 2nd Feb.

—Saigon 28th Jan., Rice—Chinese.

CHANGSHA, British str., 2,268, G. W. Eady, 5th

February—Sydney via Ports and Manila

2nd Feb.—General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

CHIPSHING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 29th

January—Swatow 25th January, General

—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

CHITUNG, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 3rd

February—Shanghai 31st Jan., General—

Chinese.

DRUMGITH, British str., 2,476, T. Taiwasthor,

4th Feb.—from Bristol Channel, Coal—

Order.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British str., 3,639, H.

Pybus, R.N.R., 13th January—Vancouver,

B.C. 24th Dec. via Japan Ports and

Shanghai 11th Jan., Mails and General—

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FRETJOF, Norwegian str., 891, Olaf Andersen,

3rd February—Saigon 29th Jan., Rice—

General—Thorsen &amp; Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 993, Mawley, 8th Feb.

—Shanghai 2nd Feb., General—Butter-

field &amp; Swire.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilda, 7th

Feb.—Shanghai and Swatow 6th Feb.,

General—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

HELLAS, German str., 1,553, J. Saach, 6th Feb.

—Wakamatsu 31st January, Coal—

Siemens &amp; Co.

KIANGPOO, Chinese str., 1,422, H. Uddin, 6th

February—Chinkiang 1st Feb., General—

Chinese.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,427, H. Enigk, 4th

February—Chinkiang 31st Jan., General—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

KWANGSE, British str., 1,225, H. Scott, 4th

Feb.—Chinkiang and Wuhu 31st Jan.,

General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt,

31st January—Shanghai 29th Jan., General—

Chinese.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,044, M. Dowson, 29th

January—Hohow 28th Jan., General—

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, R. Houghton,

29th January—Sundak 23rd January,

Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson &amp;

Co.

MELBURY, Dutch str., 1,937, Uldall, 3rd Feb.

—Java and Singapore 27th January, General—

Chinese.

NANCHANG, British str., 1,040, W. Miller,

6th February—Shanghai 2nd February,

General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

NANSHAN, British str., 1,299, Allan Jones, 6th

February—Saigon 1st February, Rice—

Bradley &amp; Co.

NEMAR, Dutch str., 1,453, Western, 2nd Feb.

—Pulo Sambo 19th January, Kerosene Oil—

Meyer &amp; Co.

OBLAND, British str., 917, T. A. Lya, 10th Feb.

—Rajang (Borneo) 27th January, Timber—

Wallen &amp; Co.

PREBIA, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.

—San Francisco 7th Dec. &amp; Portland, Or.,

15th Dec. Flour—O. &amp; O. S. S. Co.

PRU-YEN, French str., 1,294, Bonisson, 8th

Feb.—Saigon 1st Feb., Rice and Paddy—

Bradley &amp; Co.

PROMETHEUS, Nor. str., 1,024, O. Cornelissen,

4th February—Bangkok 26th Jan., Rice—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PRONTO, Norwegian str., 838, T. Seaberg, 25th

January—Saigon 18th Jan., Rice &amp; Flour—

Wallen &amp; Co.

RAJAH, German str., 1,621, R. Petersen, 8th

February—Bangkok 29th January, Rice—

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SHAOHSING, British str., 1,307, Molnath, 6th

February—Shanghai 3rd Feb., General—

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SKIMSEA, British str., 2,689, H. S. Best, 3rd

Feb.—Shanghai 31st Jan., General—

Doddwell &amp; Co.

SROSHU MARU, Japanese str., 999, M.

Nemoto, 7th Feb.—Shanghai via Fochow

Amoy and Swatow 8th February, General—

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

STANARD, Norwegian str., 894, H. N. Bull,

13th January—Cebu and Philippine Island

8th Jan. Ballast—Wallen &amp; Co.

SUZUKI, British str., 1,759, W. D. Walsh,

19th Jan.—Hongay 17th January, Coal—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,544, D. Christie, 4th

February—Iloilo 31st January, Sugar—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,042, J. A. Martie, 6th

February—Saigon 1st February, Rice and

General—Chinese.

TEAM, British str., 1,834, Outerbridge, 7th

Feb.—Manila 4th February, General—

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

TINGSHAW, British str., 1,400, E. M. Reynolds,

27th January—Wakamatsu 22nd Jan., Coal—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,475, van Emmerick,

5th February—Moji 31st January, Coal—

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TSINTAU, German str., 998, O. Koeb, 28th Jan.

—Bangkok Jan. 15th, and Hohow 25th,

Rice and Meal—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,176, W. Stalker,

5th February—Wuhu and Chinkiang 31st

Jan. General—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

VORWAERTS, German str., 643, B. Olsen, 29th

January—Swatow 25th Jan., General—

Jebens &amp; Co.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, W. J. Bichard,

5th February—Wakamatsu 31st January,

General—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Coulney, 5th

February—Wuhu 31st January, Rice—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

YOHOW, British str., 1,805, F. D. Northcombe,

3rd February—Shanghai 30th January,

General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

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